

Middlesex University Research Repository

An open access repository of
Middlesex University research

<http://eprints.mdx.ac.uk>

Marzano, Lisa ORCID logoORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9735-3512>, Mackenzie, Jay-Marie, Kruger, A. Ian ORCID logoORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6593-5574>, Borrill, Jo and Fields, Bob ORCID logoORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1117-1844> (2019) Factors deterring and prompting the decision to attempt suicide on the railway networks: findings from 353 online surveys and 34 semi-structured interviews. *British Journal of Psychiatry*, 215 (4) . pp. 582-587. ISSN 0007-1250 [Article] (doi:10.1192/bjp.2018.303)

Final accepted version (with author's formatting)

This version is available at: <https://eprints.mdx.ac.uk/25966/>

Copyright:

Middlesex University Research Repository makes the University's research available electronically.

Copyright and moral rights to this work are retained by the author and/or other copyright owners unless otherwise stated. The work is supplied on the understanding that any use for commercial gain is strictly forbidden. A copy may be downloaded for personal, non-commercial, research or study without prior permission and without charge.

Works, including theses and research projects, may not be reproduced in any format or medium, or extensive quotations taken from them, or their content changed in any way, without first obtaining permission in writing from the copyright holder(s). They may not be sold or exploited commercially in any format or medium without the prior written permission of the copyright holder(s).

Full bibliographic details must be given when referring to, or quoting from full items including the author's name, the title of the work, publication details where relevant (place, publisher, date), pagination, and for theses or dissertations the awarding institution, the degree type awarded, and the date of the award.

If you believe that any material held in the repository infringes copyright law, please contact the Repository Team at Middlesex University via the following email address:

eprints@mdx.ac.uk

The item will be removed from the repository while any claim is being investigated.

See also repository copyright: re-use policy: <http://eprints.mdx.ac.uk/policies.html#copy>

Factors deterring and prompting the decision to attempt suicide on the railway networks: Findings from 353 online surveys and 34 semi-structured interviews

Dr Lisa Marzano, PhD, University of Middlesex London

Dr Jay-Marie Mackenzie, PhD, University of Westminster London

Ian Kruger, MSc, University of Middlesex London

Dr Jo Borrill, PhD, University of Westminster London

Dr Bob Fields, PhD, University of Middlesex London

* Please address correspondence to Dr Lisa Marzano, Psychology Department,
Middlesex University, The Burroughs, London, NW4 4BT, UK. Email:
l.marzano@mdx.ac.uk

ABSTRACT

Background: There is a suicide on the British railways every 36 hours. However, the reasons why people choose to die by train are not well understood.

Aims: To explore factors influencing, and discouraging, the decision to attempt suicide on the railway networks.

Method: We conducted an online survey and qualitative interviews with individuals who had contemplated or attempted suicide by train.

Results: 353 survey responders had considered and 23 attempted suicide at rail locations (including railways and metro/underground), in a third of cases impulsively. The most frequently reported motivations for contemplating or attempting suicide were perceptions of quick and certain lethality (54% and 37%, respectively) and easy access to rail settings (33% and 38%, respectively). The main factor discouraging people from rail suicide was its wider impact, especially on train drivers (19%). In qualitative interviews (N=34) the desire to avoid intervention from others was also a common motivating factor for attempting suicide on the railway networks.

Conclusions: People attempt suicide by train because railway settings are easy to access and because of an inaccurate perception of certain and quick lethality. Tackling exaggerated perceptions of lethality may help reduce suicides by train.

Declaration of interest: None.

Funding: Network Rail, on behalf of the rail industry.

INTRODUCTION

Worldwide estimates in high and upper middle-income countries suggest that up to 12% of suicides involve the railways or metro/underground transportation systems¹. The related emotional costs and the financial implications are substantial. For example, in Britain alone, the cost to the rail industry is estimated to be £60 million per year². There are also major psychological and economic costs associated with the even greater number of suicide attempts on the railways. In 2017/18, 310 people are thought to have died by suicide on the British railways and 3,345 individuals attempted suicide or were physically stopped from doing so³. However, even if not among the most frequently used methods of self-harm, railway suicide could be highly preventable⁴⁻⁶. Measures such as changes to media guidelines⁷ and platform screen doors⁸⁻¹⁰ have been shown to reduce railway/subway suicides by as much as 60 to 80%, with no apparent displacement to other methods⁵. Interventions to prevent more common suicide methods, such as self-poisoning, have been found to be relatively less effective (e.g. restricting access to toxic analgesics has been associated with a 43% reduction in number of deaths), and little evidence is available on the prevention of hanging¹¹.

Previous research on railway suicide has predominantly focused on the characteristics of those who have died or attempted suicide by this method, and on describing the epidemiology of these events by temporal and geographical factors¹. Much less is known about *why* people consider taking their lives on the railways, with only two published studies reporting on the views of those who survived a suicide attempt by train^{12,13} (both involving small samples), and no recent research exploring this

question¹⁴. The related question of why people choose *not* to attempt suicide on the railways can also generate some important insights into the processes that lead to suicidal behaviour on the rail, with key implications for preventative initiatives.

The aim of this study was to investigate why individuals consider, use or disregard a rail suicide method, and what factors might influence their decision.

METHODS

Study design

We carried out two interrelated studies: 1) an online survey, to understand people's choices of suicide methods and locations in a range of settings; and 2) qualitative interviews to explore in more depth lived experiences of considering and/or attempting suicide specifically by train. Unless otherwise specified, this included suicidal thoughts and behaviours involving walking, jumping or lying in front of a train (at stations, level crossings, railway bridges, and on open tracks). Underground/metro examples were included in the research for completeness and for enriching the overall picture of suicide on the railway networks.

Online survey

Participants. The survey was available via the project website between July 2015 and July 2016 for anonymous online completion. We invited people to share their experiences of suicidal thoughts and attempts via an advertisement circulated through the website of the UK suicide prevention charity Samaritans, online forums, social networking sites (e.g. Twitter), and special interest groups. Study posters and leaflets

were also placed on university bulletin boards, at local branch offices of relevant charities, in the National Suicide Prevention Alliance newsletter, and were mailed out to supporters of the charity CALM (Campaign Against Living Miserably).

Materials and Procedures. Following informed consent, participants completed a 16 item survey (see online appendix), available online through Qualtrics (Provo, UT, USA). First respondents were asked if they had ever experienced suicidal thoughts and if so whether these involved a particular method or methods, which they were then asked to describe in an open text format. A second open text question asked them to expand on why these methods had been chosen. Next respondents were asked if their suicidal thoughts involved a particular location, and if so whether this was a private or public place (the latter choice lead to further response options, including ‘train/tube station or railway’). An open-ended question followed asking why this particular location or locations was chosen, and then what might be done to prevent suicide at this/these or similar locations. A second block of questions followed the same format, but in relation to suicide attempts. At the end of the survey, participants answered questions (also open-ended) about their socio-demographic details, and had the opportunity to record any further comments or suggestion in an open text box. All questions were optional and no word limit was imposed on responses. Links to further information about the study, and to support services for those experiencing suicidal thoughts, were available both at the beginning and the end of the survey.

Analysis. Descriptive statistics were used to explore the characteristics of respondents. Open-ended survey data were analysed inductively for content¹⁵, using a multi-stepped approach. Approximately 10% of the responses were coded by three coders,

with inter-rater reliability assessed using Kraemer's extension of the kappa statistic¹⁶. Across all coding categories, the calculated value of kappa was 0.774, a level typically judged to be a 'substantial' or 'excellent' level of agreement (see online appendix for a full description of the coding protocol and details of inter-rater reliability in relation to individual code categories).

Survey data are presented as frequencies or percentages, as appropriate. Coded data were used to calculate descriptive statistics, with denominators varying in relation to individual variables because of missing information. Most of the codes used were not mutually exclusive, allowing for multiple codes in relation to individual responses (e.g. where a participant reported multiple reasons for considering an attempt by train).

Interviews

Participants. Eligible participants included UK-based males and females over the age of 18 who had either: survived a suicide attempt on the railways ('Group 1'); survived a suicide attempt by another method, having considered but rejected a rail suicide ('Group 2'); or experienced thoughts of rail suicide but not made a suicide attempt ('Group 3'). Recruitment occurred via the online survey (respondents who indicated suicidal thoughts and/or behaviour involving the railways were invited at the end of the survey to leave their contact details should they wish to discuss their experiences in an interview) and the British Transport Police (BTP) (subject to the terms of a Privacy Impact Assessment, BTP sent potential Group 1 participants a brief letter containing information about the research, a link to the study website and an invitation to contact the research team if interested in taking part).

Materials and Procedures. A semi-structured interview schedule was designed to elicit participants' experiences of attempting and/or considering suicide on the rails, including motivations, social influences and trigger events, as well as barriers against railway suicide which influenced their decision-making (where applicable). Interviews with Group 1 and 2 participants included specific questions about the cognitive, affective and visual imagery processes that lead up to rail suicidal thoughts and/or behaviour, including their state of mind and behaviours whilst planning or preparing for the act, the precautions taken (if any) and their reasons for the specific timing and location of their attempt. A modified version of the Beck Suicide Intent Scale checklist¹⁷, a 15-item measure of severity of suicidal intent, was also administered to ensure that all key points had been discussed (see online materials for copies of the three interview schedules).

All interviews were conducted by an experienced suicide researcher (JM or JB). Some Group 1 interviews were conducted face-to-face, in a private room at a local Samaritans branch or at the researchers' universities (n=6). Where convenience or desire for anonymity suggested this would be more appropriate, we conducted interviews via telephone (n=17) or online (n=11, including all Group 3 interviews), with participants receiving and responding to questions via email. All participants gave written informed consent.

Analysis. All interviews were taped, transcribed verbatim and anonymised. A coding frame was developed to facilitate coding of interview transcripts using NVIVO 10. An inductive thematic analysis was carried out, following the six stages of analysis

recommended by Braun and Clarke (2006)¹⁸: 1. Becoming familiar with the data; 2. Generating initial codes; 3. Searching for themes; 4. Reviewing themes; 5. Defining and naming themes; 6. Write-up.

Final identification of themes was based on consensus discussion between two members of the research team (JB and JM). Main themes and subthemes were first identified in relation to separate participant groups, and then across the whole sample.

The final stage of the analysis involved the wider research team integrating interview findings with those from the survey (analysed by LM, IK and BF). This involved an iterative, ‘following a thread’ approach¹⁹, with key themes from the online survey being followed across the interview study. Any complimentary or discrepant findings from the interview study were noted and, by team consensus, were included in the final write up where deemed to add to the understanding and prevention of railway suicide.

Ethics: All research materials and procedures were reviewed and approved by the Psychology Department Research Ethics Committee at Middlesex University (see appendix for further detail).

RESULTS

We analysed 353 survey responses (19.6% of 1,804 responses relating to a range of suicide methods and locations) from individuals who reported having had thoughts of suicide relating to rail locations (including railway stations and bridges, open tracks and level crossings) or discarded a rail-specific method (such as walking, jumping or

lying in front of a train), and 34 survey responses from individuals who had attempted suicide at or near rail stations or tracks (4.5% of the 754 respondents who reported having made at least one suicide attempt) (Table 1). In 11 cases this involved attempts by methods such as cutting or self-poisoning, carried out at rail locations, which were therefore excluded from the analysis. The remaining 23 cases involved walking, jumping or lying in front of a train.

[Table 1]

In addition, we conducted 34 in-depth qualitative interviews: ten with Group 1 participants (seven males and three females), 14 with Group 2 (three males and 11 females) and ten with Group 3 (two males and eight females). Participants' ages ranged from 18 to 72 years, with the majority describing themselves as white British (with the exception of two British Indian, one Irish, one 'mixed', one Arab, one European and one US-born participant). Beck's scores for Group 1 and 2 participants were high (mean = 20.0, SD= 3.94, range =14-28), indicating high suicidal intent at the time of carrying out the attempt discussed in the interview.

Perceptions of certain and quick lethality, influence of media and station announcements, accessibility and familiarity of rail locations, and poor likelihood of intervention emerged as key motivations for attempting suicide on the railway networks. Each of these themes is discussed below, followed by factors identified as deterring individuals from this method.

Certain and quick lethality

Perceptions of high, virtually automatic, lethality were a strong theme across both studies, frequently associated with the idea that a rail attempt would not only be certain, but also result in a quick, and therefore painless and “*no going back*” death. These were, by far, the two most common responses amongst survey responders who had thoughts about a rail attempt (mentioned, respectively by 82 and 77 of the 259 participants who commented on their reasons for considering a rail attempt (see Table 2), with over half the sample (140/259, 54%) citing either or both) and a common theme amongst those who had actually attempted suicide on the railways (both in the survey and interview findings). Surprisingly few participants reported worry that a rail attempt may ‘fail’ or cause them severe injuries:

“I thought it would be definite for sure, because trains when they're coming really quickly, they're not going to stop. That's why I think it's one of the most easy, quick methods, because it's just going to hit you.” (Interview Group (IG) 2: B7)

“It would be final if you jumped in front of a train.” (IG 2: B14)

[Table 2]

The desire for a quick death was a particularly recurrent theme amongst male participants (mentioned by 32 (48%) of the 67 male respondents who commented on their reasons for having had thoughts of a rail suicide – vs. 41/173 (24%) of females).

Influence of media

Participants' accounts suggest that perceptions of high, automatic lethality of rail methods may be reinforced and partly 'primed' by the media.

"Somebody when I was younger they had done the same. Every report said it was quick" (Survey respondent (SR) 562)

"When things like that happen they do tend to publicise it a bit, don't they"
(IG 2: B3)

Twelve survey participants specifically mentioned researching suicide online as a key reason for contemplating or attempting to take their lives on the railways. This was also a common theme in the interview data:

"All you have to do is just Google it...you can find out where people have done it, how they've done it and things like that...I do think the media have a bit of an influence...I wanted to know whether it was going to work or not."
(IG 2: B3)

Station announcements

In some interviewees' accounts, station announcements were reported to influence decision-making around rail suicide, particularly when asking commuters to *"stand away from the edge. This train is not stopping"*. One participant described this as *"a severe trigger for impulsive thoughts"*, whilst another spoke of tying herself to a chair when a fast train is announced, to resist the *"urge"* to jump from the platform. Importantly, this also implies that clear - and preventable - triggers and antecedents

may be identified even in relation to suicidal thoughts and attempts described as intrusive and/or impulsive (as were 10% of the rail suicidal thoughts and 31% of rail attempts reported in the online survey - Table 2)

Familiarity with and accessibility of rail locations

Interview participants were often frequent users of trains or were familiar with the location. Some spoke of knowing about fast trains. Interestingly many participants described prior intrusive thoughts and urges to jump in front of trains even if they were not suicidal. This could have played a role in their later thoughts of the railway:

“It’s there, it’s easy”; “I was 2 minutes away.” (IG 1: A2)

“[When I was a child] a lot of my life was travelling to and from this hospital, on this railway... And it was then I really started thinking about the railways as a place for suicide.” (IG 1: A6)

In comparison to other locations, the railways were also frequently remarked to be generally easy to access. This was also the most common response amongst survey participants when commenting on their motivation(s) for thinking about or actually attempting suicide at specific rail locations (mentioned by respectively 62/186, 33% and 8/21, 38% respondents). The accessibility of (some) rail locations appeared to be a particularly important factor for men (mentioned by 22 (46%) of the 48 men who commented on their reasons for considering a rail location, vs. 36/122 (30%) of female respondents).

Further factors in the decision to attempt suicide at (specific) rail locations were the desire for a place that felt anonymous and private – either because remote and

isolated, or because perceived to be so busy, impersonal and unfriendly as to make one feel more alone:

“I wanted to be somewhere anonymous and there is something about the tube station that is busy but you can be completely alone”(SR 144)

Poor likelihood of intervention

A common theme in the interview data was the perception that many easily accessible rail locations are also places where intervention is relatively unlikely (i.e. being stopped whilst attempting suicide) – and unlikely to involve or be witnessed by family and friends. This included locations such as railway tracks and bridges (as opposed to main station platforms), which may feel both remote and relatively easy to access:

“There are bridges that are unmonitored and no cameras around. There were loads of places we used to go where I fantasised about jumping in front of a train. It was essentially no one could see you and that was quite practical.” (IG 1: A1)

“I didn’t want to be stopped or talked to so yeah, that’s why I sort of chose where it was.” (IG 1: A7)

Yet five Group 2 participants reported that they had discounted the railway because of the high likelihood of intervention:

“When I'm in a really busy railway station, I wouldn't think of it that much, because a lot of people there do put you under pressure and put you off it.” (IG 2: B7)

“I was very keen not to be seen or not to interfere with people. That's another reason why I don't think I would have chosen the railway station. Too many people about.” (IG 2: B1)

Deterring factors

Uncertainty of dying using this method

Interview and survey participants spoke of a number of factors that deterred them from choosing a railway method or location. This included feeling “uncertain of success”, which in turn appeared to be influenced by fears of being interrupted (*“There's always people working on railway lines, and then if a train comes the other way and sees you there's always the fact that you could be spotted and then it's kind of over type thing” IG 2: B3*), a lack of fast trains and related concerns about survival (*“There's no fast trains; they're all stopping services” IG 2: B1; “sadly it's quick and instant to jump in front of a fast train” SR 81*).

Availability of other methods

Others spoke of choosing a method that was easier or closer for them to access (*“it was too far to walk there ... I certainly didn't want to get in my car at that time” IG 2: B8*), or described being more ‘comfortable’ or ‘fixated’ with other methods, and therefore discounting the railways as not being the right method for them, despite its

high lethality (*“once I'd discounted the station and I'd fixated on the building that was it everything else was pushed out” IG 2: B1*).

Negative impact on others

Above all, a major concern for the majority of participants who rejected a railway location was the potential impact their suicide could have on railway staff or members of the public. This was mentioned by almost one in five (50/259) survey respondents who had had suicidal thoughts relating to the railways, as a specific reason for deciding *not* to attempt suicide on the railways (or at least to delay one's attempt, for example to avoid children having to witness the event) (Table 3):

“I think railways are quite traumatic on other people.” (IG 2: B10)

This was an interesting point of contrast with the accounts of participants who had acted on their thoughts of suicide by train. Three Group 1 participants remarked that a railway location would minimise the impact on others, particularly their family and friends (as they would not be witnessing their attempt or finding their body). One participant felt that station staff would be able to cope better than ‘other’ people because they are trained to deal with the issue and have support in place. In this respect, these participants appeared to consider railway locations more attractive than other locations (*“...the [train] driver will be able to get some help in recovery. Whereas if you were to jump in front of a random car driver, they may be completely traumatised.” IG 1: A1*). Two other participants said that they were aware of the potentially traumatic impact on railway staff and bystanders, but did not consider this at the time of their attempt due to desperation:

“It can be very traumatic, so I was kind of put off by it really. But after just thinking about in that short of period of time where things were really bad, I didn’t care and I just went for it.” (IG 1: A5)

[Table 3]

DISCUSSION

Notwithstanding the importance of wider (e.g. socio-economic) factors, understanding the motivations and triggers that may be specific to rail methods, and the factors that may discourage people from using the railways to attempt suicide, can inform the development of effective prevention programmes. Our analysis suggests that exaggerated perceptions of lethality are an important element in the choice to use the railway for suicide. This is consistent with an earlier study of individuals contemplating suicide in the Montreal metro²⁰, and research with survivors of a metro attempts in Calcutta¹³. In the UK, the average lethality rate on the railways is around 80%, whilst attempts on the London Underground have a lower fatality rate³. Whilst clearly high, these figures do not support the false perception that being hit by a train will almost inevitably - and quickly - result in a relatively painless death.

Countering the common perception of rail methods as being highly lethal - and the related tendency to underestimate the likelihood of survival or serious injury - may therefore help deter people from a rail setting, especially in locations that are perceived to be impersonal, easy to access and private. This would clearly require a careful and sensitive approach, but might help deter both individuals who describe forming - and in some cases researching - rail suicidal plans over long periods of

time, and those reporting more immediate, impulsive thoughts and behaviour (e.g. triggered by fast train/train approaching announcements whilst standing on a platform). Our survey findings suggest that one in three suicide attempts by train is impulsive. Whilst this is a smaller percentage than previously reported¹², it clearly underscores the need for preventative measures that may restrict or delay impulsive behaviour in railway settings²¹.

Tackling other key factors contributing to the decision, planned or impulsive, to attempt suicide by train may also help reduce railway suicides. Examples include increasing the likelihood (and/or *perceived* likelihood) of intervention (e.g. via enhanced monitoring, ready access to social support, and awareness campaigns/gatekeeper training for rail staff and bystanders such as the recent *Small Talk Saves Lives Campaign*²¹ in the UK), and the presence of physical barriers, both at stations and on open tracks and level crossings (British estimates suggest that between 39% and 70% of rail suicides occur at stations²², but in some countries this proportion is significantly lower¹). Indeed, restricting access to lethal means has been shown to be effective in reducing suicide²³, particularly at ‘hotspots’²⁴, but may not always be feasible or cost-effective in relation to (large) rail networks²⁵.

As also shown by other UK and international research, the availability of fast trains and familiarity with rail environments appear to be further risk factors for rail suicide, but these are also difficult to reduce or modify. However, promoting responsible reporting and portrayal of rail suicides may contribute to reducing deaths in this setting. This could involve efforts to disseminate (positive) stories of those who have survived a rail attempt²⁶. Stories focusing on the effects of rail suicide on train drivers

and others may also discourage the use of rail suicide methods (these were a commonly cited reason for *not* attempting suicide by train), as might rail signs and announcements (at stations and via news and social media) highlighting that severe injuries (as well as death) may result from being hit by a train. There is some evidence that modifying signage and announcements to decrease the attractiveness of the railways as a lethal method [L] [SEP] may have contributed to reducing suicides by train in Germany²⁷, but to date there have been no formal evaluations of the effectiveness, and potential risks of, this and related strategies.

Limitations and Future Directions. In-depth qualitative interviews can offer novel and nuanced insights into suicidal thoughts and behaviour, but there are issues regarding the generalisability of findings based on a relatively small number of cases. Survey findings were based on a much larger sample of free-text responses (i.e. with no prompting, structure or limit to the answers that could be provided), with strong inter-rater reliability. Whilst the initial coding scheme for the latter was influenced by preliminary analyses of the interview data, each study was then analysed independently, with both coding schemes substantially revised following an inductive process. However, the fact that survey (and interview) participants were mostly recruited via organizations such as Samaritans, and using online means, limits the extent to which they may be claimed to be representative of all individuals attempting suicide on the railways, or indeed died by this method. Although a recent analysis of suicide notes and ‘life statements’ by individuals who took their lives on the railways in Great Britain similarly concluded that “the main reasons for choosing the railway are because it is perceived as being lethal, pain free and less of a burden on loved ones”²⁸, [L] [SEP] it may be that those who die by this method have additional or different

reasons from those contemplating or surviving a rail attempt. Whilst inevitably less amenable to direct and in-depth examination, these should also be considered in planning measures to reduce railway suicides.

Given the exploratory nature of this study, we did not systematically examine the role of psychiatric history, proximity of mental health services or other risk and protective factors for rail suicide. As self-report data are susceptible to poor and distorted recall, they are usefully complemented by analyses of objective, ‘observable’ data, including of behaviour immediately preceding a rail suicide²⁹, and of statistical associations between factors such as specific media content and actual suicidal behaviour. Crucially, more trials are needed evaluating their feasibility, efficacy, and cost-effectiveness of rail suicide prevention measures³⁰.

Conclusion. Self-reported motivations for rail suicide include accessibility to rail settings, the desire to avoid intervention from others, and, above all, perceptions of quick and certain lethality. Tackling these factors may therefore help deter people from a railway setting, and should ideally involve both targeted interventions (such as the erection of barriers at high-risk locations) and population level strategies (e.g. training and awareness campaigns to increase third-party interventions, and measures to decrease the attractiveness of the railways as a lethal method).

Media campaigns and other initiatives which highlight the impact of rail suicide on other people (a commonly cited reason for *not* attempting suicide on the rails) also offer a promising focus for preventative strategies and further research. Some of these interventions may also help prevent suicide in much wider contexts – particularly, but

not exclusively, in other public places. However, further research is needed to evaluate the effectiveness, and potential for harm, of these strategies, and more funding to support comprehensive multi-level strategies.

References

1. Mishara BL, Bardon C. Systematic review of research on railway and urban transit system suicides. *J Affect Disord.* 2016;193:215-226.
doi:10.1016/j.jad.2015.12.042.
2. Rail Safety and Standards Board. *Improving Suicide Prevention Measures on the Rail Network in Great Britain.* London; 2014.
3. British Transport Police. *Railway Suicide and Crisis Incidents -2017/2018.* London; 2018.
4. Ladwig KH, Lukaschek K, Erazo N, Baumert J. Recent insights from a European initiative to prevent railway suicides (RESTRAIL): Is suicide prevention in the real world a realistic perspective? Findings from the German Railway Suicide Project. *J Psychosom Res.* 2013;74(6):551.
doi:10.1016/j.jpsychores.2013.03.055.
5. Barker E, Kolves K, De Leo D. Rail-suicide prevention: Systematic literature review of evidence-based activities. *Asia-Pacific Psychiatry.* 2017;9(3):e12246. doi:10.1111/appy.12246.
6. Etzersdorfer E, Sonneck G. Preventing suicide by influencing mass-media reporting. The Viennese experience 1980-1996. *Arch Suicide Res.* 1998;4:67-74.
7. Etzersdorfer E, Sonneck G. Preventing suicide by influencing mass-media reporting. The viennese experience 1980–1996. *Arch Suicide Res.* 1998;4(1):67-74. doi:10.1080/13811119808258290.
8. Ueda M, Sawada Y, Matsubayashi T. The effectiveness of installing physical barriers for preventing railway suicides and accidents: Evidence from Japan. *J Affect Disord.* 2015;178:1-4. doi:10.1016/j.jad.2015.02.017.

9. Chung YW, Kang SJ, Matsubayashi T, Sawada Y, Ueda M. The effectiveness of platform screen doors for the prevention of subway suicides in South Korea. *J Affect Disord.* 2016;194:80-83. doi:10.1016/j.jad.2016.01.026.
10. Law CK, Yip PSF, Chan WSC, Fu KW, Wong PWC, Law YW. Evaluating the effectiveness of barrier installation for preventing railway suicides in Hong Kong. *J Affect Disord.* 2009;114(1-3):254-262. doi:10.1016/j.jad.2008.07.021.
11. Zalsman G, Hawton K, Wasserman D, et al. Suicide prevention strategies revisited: 10-year systematic review. *The Lancet Psychiatry.* 2016;3(7):646-659. doi:10.1016/S2215-0366(16)30030-X.
12. O'Donnell I, Farmer R, Catalan J. Explaining suicide: the views of survivors of serious suicide attempts . *Br J Psychiatry.* 1996;168:780-786.
13. Chowdhury AN, Dutta S, Chowdhury S. Eco-psychiatry: Suicidal behaviour at Calcutta metro rail: A prospective study. *Int Med J.* 2000;7(1):27-32.
14. Mishara BL. Suicide in the Montreal subway system: Characteristics of the victims, antecedents, and implications for prevention. *Can J Psychiatry.* 1999;44(7):690-696.
15. Elo S, Kyngäs H. The qualitative content analysis process. *J Adv Nurs.* 2008;62(1):107-115. doi:10.1111/j.1365-2648.2007.04569.x.
16. Kraemer HC. Extension of the kappa coefficient. *Biometrics.* 1980. doi:10.2307/2529972.
17. Beck A, Schuyler D, Herman J, Resnik H, Lettieri DJ. Development of suicidal intent scales. In: *The Prediction of Suicide.* Maryland: Charles Press; 1974:45-56.
18. Braun V, Clarke V. Using Thematic Analysis in Psychology. *Qual Res Psychol.* 2006;3:77-101.

19. Moran-Ellis J, Alexander VD, Cronin A, et al. Triangulation and integration: Processes, claims and implications. *Qual Res.* 2006;6(1):45-59.
doi:10.1177/1468794106058870.
20. Bardon C, Mishara BL. *Prévention Du Suicide Dans Le Métro de Montréal, Phase 1 - Description Des Gestes Suicidaires Dans Le Métro de Montréal à Partir Des Dossiers d'incident.* Montreal; 2013.
21. Bhui K, Chalangary J, Jones E. *Railway Suicides in the UK: Risk Factors and Prevention Strategies.* London; 2013.
22. <https://www.samaritans.org/media-centre/our-campaigns/small-talk-saves-lives>.
23. Sarchiapone M, Mandelli L, Iosue M, Andrisano C, Roy A. Controlling access to suicide means. *Int J Environ Res Public Health.* 2011;8(12):4550-4562.
doi:10.3390/ijerph8124550.
24. Pirkis J, Too LS, Spittal MJ, Krysinaka K, Robinson J, Cheung YTD. Interventions to reduce suicides at suicide hotspots: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *The Lancet Psychiatry.* 2015;2(11):994-1001.
doi:10.1016/S2215-0366(15)00266-7.
25. Too LS, Milner A, Bugeja L, McClure R. The socio-environmental determinants of railway suicide: a systematic review. *BMC Public Health.* 2014;14:20. doi:10.1186/1471-2458-14-20.
26. Niederkrotenthaler T, Voracek M, Herberth A, et al. Role of media reports in completed and prevented suicide: Werther v. Papageno effects. *Br J Psychiatry.* 2010;197(3):234-243. doi:10.1192/bjp.bp.109.074633.
27. Lukaschek K, Baumert J, Erazo N, Ladwig KH. Stable time patterns of railway suicides in Germany: Comparative analysis of 7,187 cases across two

- observation periods (1995-1998; 2005-2008). *BMC Public Health*. 2014;14(1). doi:10.1186/1471-2458-14-124.
28. Duddin K, Rayns B. *Why Choose the Railway? An in-Depth Exploration of Suicide Notes Left by Those Who Were Successful in Taking Their Lives on the Railway*. London; 2017.
 29. Mackenzie JM, Borrill J, Hawkins E, et al. Behaviours preceding suicides at railway and underground locations: a multimethodological qualitative approach. *BMJ Open*. 2018;8(4):e021076.
 30. Havârneanu GM, Burkhardt JM, Paran F. A systematic review of the literature on safety measures to prevent railway suicides and trespassing accidents. *Accid Anal Prev*. 2015;81:30-50. doi:10.1016/j.aap.2015.04.012.

Table 1. Socio-demographic characteristics of survey respondents

	Rail Suicide Thoughts (N=353)		Rail Suicide Attempts (N=23)	
	n/N	(%)	n/N	(%)
Female gender (vs. male and other)	238/349	(64.5)	13/19	(68.4)
Age: median (mix-max)	31	(14-72)	42	(15-72)
White ethnicity (vs. other ethnic group)	304/330	(92.1)	17/18	(94.4)
UK Nationality (vs. other)	303/336	(90.2)	19/19	(100)

Table 2. Survey respondents' stated reasons for considering or using a rail method

Reported reason for rail method	Rail Suicide Thoughts		Rail Suicide Attempts	
	n/259*	(%)	n/19*	(%)
Effectiveness/high lethality	82	(31.7)	4	(21.1)
Quick death	77	(29.7)	5	(26.3)
Accessibility	33	(12.7)	5	(26.3)
Impulsive/intrusive thought/action	26	(10.0)	6	(31.6)
Easy to do	24	(9.3)	1	(5.3)
Minimising pain	20	(7.7)	1	(5.3)
Knowing (of) individuals who have died by this method	10	(3.9)	0	(0)
Researched method	10	(3.9)	2	(10.5)
Minimising impact on friends & family	5	(1.9)	0	(0)
Potential to look like an accident	5	(1.9)	0	(0)
Unlikely to be interrupted/stopped	2	(0.8)	0	(0)
Exposure to method/location (via media reporting)	3	(1.2)	1	(5.3)
Other methods already tried	3	(1.2)	1	(5.3)
Maximising pain/violence	3	(1.2)	0	(0)
Method allowing for planning & control	2	(0.8)	0	(0)
Minimising impact on bystanders	1	(0.4)	0	(0)
Privacy	1	(0.4)	0	(0)
Impact on others	2	(0.8)	0	(0)
Not wanting to be found (remote location)	1	(0.4)	0	(0)
Not hurting or involving anyone else	0	(0)	1	(5.3)
Personal significance of location	0	(0)	1	(5.3)
Perceived lack of alternatives	0	(0)	1	(5.3)
Unsure about reason	3	(1.2)	1	(5.3)

* Not all participants who reported having considered (N=353) or attempted (N=23) suicide by train provided a reason for this.

Note: Percentage >100 as some participants gave multiple responses.

Table 3. Survey respondents' stated reasons for disregarding a rail suicide method

Reported reason against rail method	Rail Suicide Thoughts	
	n/259*	(%)
Impact on others	50	(19.3)
Possibility of survival/injury	11	(4.2)
'Messy' & difficult to 'clean up'	6	(2.3)
Too violent/painful	7	(2.7)
Lack of privacy (likelihood of intervention/ interruption)	2	(0.8)

*Not all participants who reported having considered suicide by train (N=353) provided a reason for disregarding this method.

Authorship

LM was Principal investigator on the programme of research reported in this paper. She had a key role in conceiving, designing and interpreting all four studies, carried out the analyses of newspaper and online reports, and led the drafting of this article.

JM was involved in designing the qualitative aspects of the research, and in conducting and analysing the interviews. She had a key role in the interpretation of data from this study, and in drafting relevant, associated recommendations.

JB led the design of the qualitative aspects of the research, and also conducted and analysed many of the interviews.

IA contributed to several aspects of the project, and led the analysis and interpretation of the online survey data.

BF had a key role in the design and analysis of the quantitative aspects of the research, and interpretation of findings across the four studies.

All authors made significant contributions to drafting the article, and gave final approval of the version to be published.